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If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you.

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The Valley Railroads.

The railroad situation in the Valley of Virginia is simply unbearable and should not be tolerated. Here is the richest section of Virginia at the mercy of three little segments of railroads, each run upon a separate schedule and without co-operation in the interest of the people who supply the patronage. The Baltimore and Ohio owns the road from Staunton to Harrisonburg and from Strasburg to Harper's Ferry, while the link between Harrisonburg and Strasburg is owned and operated by the Southern.

If these lines were all under one management and would co-operate with the Chesapeake and Ohio, the people of that section would have convenient communication with Richmond. As it is, they are forced to deal with Washington and Baltimore and other Northern cities, whereas their inclination is to deal with Richmond and other cities of Virginia. Citizens living far up the Valley find it more convenient to reach Richmond by way of Washington than by way of Staunton, but when they get to Washington they are from three to three and a half hours away from Richmond, whereas they can reach Baltimore within an hour. As a consequence, they deal with Baltimore, rather than with Richmond, but if they had a good railroad service by way of Staunton to Richmond, they would preferably come here, and there is no sufficient reason why such a service should not be given.

It is a matter in which the people of Richmond are deeply interested, and they should bestir themselves to bring about this needed reform. It is not, as we have already said, merely a matter of trade and business; it is a matter of patriotism. Our friends in the Valley should not be left off from the rest of the State and not be compelled to trade with Northern cities. They should have easy and convenient communication with other sections of Virginia, and they can have it if the railroads are only made to do their duty. There is no sense in having three little sections of road operated by two different corporations upon independent schedules. It is an intolerable situation and the remedy should be applied at the earliest possible moment, for it is a matter that concerns the welfare of the entire State.

Secession Abroad.

Until 1814 Norway was united with Denmark, but in that year was handed over to Sweden under the treaty of Kiel, which was stipulated that Denmark was to receive in return some portion of Swedish Pomerania and the Island of Rugen, which was subsequently exchanged with Prussia for Lauenburg. The Norwegians at first refused to admit the validity of this treaty, and nominated Prince Christian, the heir-presumptive to the throne of Denmark, regent, but they were not able to maintain themselves, and finally accepted the proposals for a union with Sweden on the understanding that they should retain their constitution, which, by the way, was modeled after the Constitution of the United States, and enjoy full liberty and independence within their own boundaries. Under this arrangement Norway has its own law-making body, called the Storting, which assembles every year. The Storting is chosen every three years under practically universal suffrage. There are two branches, the Lagting and the Odelsting. The latter is the popular assembly, and has three times as many members as the former. All legislation must originate in the lower body, and in case the Lagting does not concur there is a joint session, and a two-thirds vote is necessary to a final decision. The King possesses the right of veto, but for a limited period only. The royal veto may be exercised twice, but if the same bill be passed by three Stortings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign.

The people of Norway are very friendly with the people of Sweden, and their arrangement has gone on with fair satisfaction to both sides for ninety-odd years. But Norway is for free trade, and Sweden is for protection, and it was upon this point that there was a split. Norway wished to establish a separate consular system, but King Oscar recently vetoed the measure presented to him by the Council of State providing for separate consular representation, and the Norwegians maintain that the King, by so doing, suspended his rights and duties as King of Norway. The consular bill was designed to open the whole question which Norway desired to manage independently of Sweden.

As a result of this disagreement, Norway decided that she would withdraw from the union. Her people are devoted to the people of Sweden, but they are not satisfied with the alliance, and have determined to secede and set up a government of their own. This they cannot do without the acquiescence of Sweden, but it is understood that Sweden will give her consent and let her sister State go in peace.

It is not necessary to point to our readers the similarity between this situation and the situation in the United States in 1861. Several of the Southern States, which had gone into the Union as sovereign States, with the understanding that they might withdraw whenever they saw fit to do so, seceded for the reason that they could not live upon terms of peace and friendship with the States of the North. Under the constitution it was not necessary, as in the case of Norway and Sweden, to gain the consent of the Northern States. If the North had allowed these States to go in peace and establish the Southern Confederacy, there would have been no war, for the South did not desire and had no thought of attacking the North. She did simply as Norway has done, and would never have drawn a sword if the North had done as Sweden proposes to do, Norway says to Sweden: "Go in peace, and may you be happy and prosperous."

Japan's Terms of Peace.

A Japanese writer in the North American Review for May, Mr. Adachi Kinoshita, gives his idea of Japan's terms of peace. He first calls attention to the fact that, under the treaty of peace between China and Japan in 1894, the former ceded to her successful adversary in perpetuity and full sovereignty, together with all fortifications, arsenals and public property therein, the Southern part of the province of Feng-Tien, the country included between the Yalu River as far as the mouth of the River Amnok and Allao up to Ying-Kow, the boundary running through Feng-Huang and Hal-Tcheng; also the Islands of Formosa and Pescadores.

The part of Manchuria thus ceded was that which the Japanese armies had overrun and occupied, including Port Arthur. But Russia, France and Germany would not permit Japan to take any Chinese territory, and China paid her indemnity in money loaned by Russia. A few years thereafter Russia leased Port Arthur. Mr. Kinoshita says that the first item in the peace terms which Japan will demand will be the reassertion of the original Shimonoseki treaty. But, according to Mr. Kinoshita, this is by no means all that Japan will demand. He tells another story, how the Island of Saghalien passed into the hands of Russia in 1855, and he declares that that is another old score to be settled. "For many a year," says he, "it has been no secret with us, the people of Nippon, that there is one wish somewhat dearer to the heart of His Majesty the Emperor than others. On the day when he received the dais from his imperial father, the Empress of Nippon contained the Island of Saghalien, on the day when he would vacate the dais in favor of his heir, he would see on the map of Nippon at least every inch of the soil which had known the gracious rule of his father."

In addition, he says that while Japan has not the slightest desire of remaining in Manchuria, she wishes Russia to evacuate, and in thus making a present of Manchuria to China, he thinks that Japan in all fairness might be permitted to ask China to furnish her a joint guarantee from three powers—America, Great Britain and Japan—that the territory thus turned over to its rightful owner, China, shall not be leased or ceded to a foreign power; and, moreover, that the Chinese Empire would consent to open a number of her provinces, ports and towns to the commerce of all the world.

Mr. Kinoshita thinks that Japan will also demand that the Russian Government shall pay the private company which owns the East China Railway and turn that branch of the Trans-Siberian Road from Harbin to Port Arthur and Dairen into the hands of Japan. And still his demands are not complete. He thinks that Japan will also demand the cession by Russia of the Siberian territory east of Lake Baikal, which would include the fortifications and naval base at Vladivostok. These are harsh terms, and it is hard to believe that Japan will insist upon them, but that was the idea of a citizen of Japan a few months ago, and that, too, before Rojstevsky's fleet had been destroyed.

A Hint From a Convict.

A young man who went wrong and was finally convicted of crime and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Maryland penitentiary, seems to have employed his time profitably in that institution. He has been endeavoring to reform altogether, and has adopted a means which is so sensible that it may be profitably employed by many persons on the outside. His scheme is to make a chart from day to day of his thoughts. He takes a piece of paper and marks it off into squares. At the top of the sheet he writes "Purity," "Generosity," "Kindness," "Behavior," "Report," "Truthfulness," "Sincerity." For every good thought he gives himself credit, and for every evil thought he makes a bad score. If he manages to pass a day

without having been the victim of any evil thoughts, he marks an X in the block, which means perfect.

In other terms, this young man keeps a daily account with himself, and it is good "bookkeeping." The philosophy of life is to live one day at a time and have a reckoning at night. The man who will follow this rule and keep an honest score, crediting himself with his good thoughts and good deeds, and charging the bad thoughts and evil deeds against him, is apt by and by to fall into the habit of working in his own interest, so to speak, from day to day, so as to make as favorable an exhibit as possible when the reckoning time comes at nightfall. Why may not one fall into habits of thrift and enterprise in promoting his moral welfare as in promoting his material welfare?

This youth in the Maryland penitentiary has given us all a hint worth thinking about.

We are gratified that the Charlotte Evening Chronicle makes a liberal synopsis of the article appearing in this column recently on Richmond's pure food law. The Chronicle is evidently pleased with our law, saying that "the people of Richmond appear to be well safeguarded against impure milk, but the law does not stop here; it makes ample provision for the protection of consumers against the sale of vegetables that do not bear inspection, and any person violating the ordinance in any particular subjects himself to a fine and his license may be revoked." We have a good law in all respects, save one, and it is well enforced. The people of Charlotte and of other cities will do well to get a copy of the Richmond pure food law and adopt its provisions. It is gratifying, we repeat, that Richmond is setting so good an example.

A rather curious law has just been enacted and put into operation in Massachusetts. It is designed, so its advocates in the Legislature say, to exempt from needless mortification a man who once in a while gets drunk and occasionally is arrested for it. Under the provisions of the act, a fellow who is arrested for intoxication may, upon his written statement that he has not within twelve months been twice in custody for the same offense, be released without arraignment in court, where the whole thing becomes public. It is understood that the law is to be tried as an experiment, and if it be found that it is unwise to be so patient with men who get on an occasional jag, it can easily be repealed.

A church in Waukegan, Illinois, has a war on hand. One faction has voted the Rev. E. N. Tucker out of the pastorate and the other faction is urging him to hold the fort and is trying to help him do it. The fight came to an exciting, and rather boisterous, climax last Sunday night when one faction, led by the choir, sang one hymn, and the other, led by several strong-lunged singers of both sexes, sang another with an entirely different tune. Each faction tried to drown out the other. For nearly an hour the two sacred hymns were put to this base use, when the police put a stop to the "services." The trouble is to be carried into the courts.

From St. Petersburg comes the authoritative statement that the cost of providing Rojstevsky's fleet and the sending of it to the waters of the Far East was something over ninety millions of dollars. All of it except four badly battered up ships is now at the bottom of the sea or in the possession of the Japs. The estimate of Russians killed and drowned in the Korean Straits fight is 14,000 men, and 4,000 more are prisoners. War is just what General Sherman said it was, and it costs a great amount of money to make it so.

Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, says that while being Governor is all right in its way, he personally prefers the manufacture of shoes. One of those classical chaps gave some advice on this point a long time ago.

An article in a weekly periodical claims that Professor Rontgen, of X ray fame, is the most modest man in the world. This seems to be doing the grossest injustice to Mr. Thomas Lawson, of Boston.

The fellow behind the bomb proof and miles away from the fracas generally believes for a fight to the last ditch. The fellow behind the guns is the one who knows when he has had enough.

Miss Morosini, the horsey daughter of Jay Gould's erstwhile partner, uses only gold-handled whips, valued at \$300 per whip; but, in spite of this, is considered the most expert "lady tooler" in America.

The bank note circulation was increased in the month of May \$7,082,000. The total of bank notes now in circulation amounts to \$438,327,516. This is the high record mark.

A Chicago professor announces the discovery that men were fish in prehistoric ages. Shouldn't wonder; there are many suckers among men in this age.

This seems to be the era of municipal reform, and the President shows his appreciation of it by putting a city government reformer in his cabinet.

Admiral Nebogotoff's refusal to sign a parole may simply mean that he doesn't yet feel equal to meeting his friends at home.

Kansas is determined to reduce its wheat acreage or increase its harvester acreage.

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A MONUMENT THAT IS WELL DESERVED.

A monument is soon to be erected in Little Rock, Ark., in the memory of a little negro girl. Her name was Catherine Lawson, and she was just 15 years of age when she bravely sacrificed her life in saving that of a little white child, who had been placed in her care as nurse. The child, a little boy twenty-one months old, was out with a nurse on the street car tracks upon which a car was approaching swiftly. Catherine Lawson saw the danger, the child was in when the car was only a few feet away, and rushing to her little charge seized him and threw him clear of the track, but before she could get on her feet she was struck by the wheels and crushed under her life. The child thus rescued suffered no serious injuries and the heroism displayed by the colored girl, as well as her devotion to the child so appealed to the white people of Little Rock that steps were taken to show the community's appreciation of her great sacrifice that had been made. The editor of the Little Rock Gazette, in a special letter to the New York Sun gave the facts above outlined, and in addition said:

"A public movement was at once started to build a monument to this negro girl, who is the daughter of a washer woman, and a number of subscriptions have already been voluntarily made. Two years ago a number of people gathered in Little Rock to see four gold medals given to four negro skiffmen who had saved a white child from drowning in the Arkansas River." Commenting upon the Little Rock incident the Charleston News and Courier gives this bit of history: "In 1892, a white child, a former Confederate soldier, to the negroes of the South for their devotion during the war between the States. The News and Courier writes: 'There has been a monument erected with thrilling and pathetic stories of the true affection which always existed between the two races in the South. It is a monument to the little girl, who saved the life of a white child. Evil One, well planned efforts were made to cause discontent and suspicion among us. Did any one ever hear of a public subscription to erect a monument to a negro in any of the Northern States? Was any colored nurse ever honored in Boston or Springfield? Had any colored nurse been honored in Little Rock, Arkansas?'"

ROYALTY TO MARTIN.

He Proposes to Have a Joint Discussion With the Senator.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir, Mr. Thomas S. Martin has published a statement in your columns calling for a joint discussion with me in my Chestnut Hill speech.

The Evening Journal, last evening, published an account of a meeting at Front Royal last Wednesday, in which it is stated Mr. Martin commented upon my speech. Very well.

If Mr. Martin thinks I have done him wrong, he is at liberty to propose that we come before a Richmond audience when I will, in his presence, make every statement about him that I have made, and that he will have an opportunity to reply to them before the people. In my presence. The terms upon which the discussions are to be held, I shall appoint one, he one, and the two to appoint a third.

WM. L. ROYALL.

THEMES FOR TODAY

Hard Sledding for Science.
In ancient days the wise astrologers were looked upon as askew, askance; so, in the days of the Middle Ages, the Andeers and masters of the dance. Indeed, against all the men of science, the duller sort made close alliance.

And though we now have grown less foolish, That view of learning's been preserved. Science we still regard as ghoulish, To too much skill we're still conservative.

We're most reluctant still to change To whate'er looks a trifle strange.

E. g.—that new, progressive firm, Which dared to make the Ethiop white—

Which sought to kill the Afrie germ And straiten kinky hair for night; And the Cavendish, the Cavendish, To quell the war between the races.

One would assume this noble mission, Led by the noble Cavendish, to be a noble deed, and to be a noble deed.

But no, we dashed it to perdition With oaths and bitter condemnation. We laid it low by claiming most all Mail it mailed was far from Postal.

And so it goes in all directions— We can't progress, we're all so final. One pioneers get blue, one grows cynical; While we remain so unbecomingly, How can they push the cause of learning?

—H. S. H.

Death of Meriwether Lewis.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir, I notice in your paper of Sunday, June 4th, an article on the death of Captain Meriwether Lewis, entitled "Exploring Lewis and Clark," in which his death is spoken of as a "mystery." The article is dated 1812, you will find full particulars as to the circumstances surrounding the death of Captain Meriwether Lewis, the explorer, Alexander Wilson, who visited the spot soon after the occurrence, and who often bearing a "veiled account of the death of the explorer, says, 'He has been close by the common path, with a few loose rails thrown across the path, to shelter it from the hogs and from wolves, and he gave me his written promise to give me a full and true account of the death of Lewis, and he has given me no doubt of his death being suicidal.'"

The anguish that he must have felt, The dark despair that must have filled, No eye save that of Heaven beheld, None but his mother's eyes knew.

Bereaved of hope's sweet angel form, Poor reason's prey, and grief's dark storm, And desperation triumphed here.

'Thinking the matter might be of sufficient interest to warrant your looking up the article in question, I am,

Very truly yours, A. L. SKIPWITH.

West Point Class of 1855.

The West Point class of 1855 will have its half century reunion this year. There are only five survivors. One of these, General Alexander S. Webb, late head of the New York City College, is making the arrangements for this gathering. The other living members of that class are General Charles B. Conant, General David McKim, Chief Justice Nichols, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and General Samuel Breck. These men graduated when the late President Lincoln was at the head of the military academy. In that class were the brilliant Confederate leaders, General J. E. B. Stuart and General Hood.

The Chattanooga Snore.

The Nashville Banner commenting on the statement that a Chattanooga man had been just for "snoring in church," observes "and yet this fellow is a Chattanooga snore, evidently; he does it just as he does everything else, to the limit. It isn't so far from American citizen to operate alternating buzz saws in our houses of worship—Chattanooga Times."

Not Up With the Procession.

The election expenses of Governor Frazer, recently charged with the State, from Tennessee, are reported at \$1,500. But then Tennessee always was behind the march of progress in practical politics—Pittsburg Dispatch.

LARGE INCREASE IN PETERSBURG

Assessment Nearly a Half Million Over Last Year.

SOUTHSIDE DOCTORS MEET

Dr. Stuart McGuire Performs Operation On Insane Patient.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, VA., June 8.—An increase of \$165,650 in the value of Petersburg real estate, as compared with 1904, is shown by this year's assessment, the work of which has been done with the utmost care and thoroughness by Messrs. H. C. Mann and C. L. Barksdale, assessors, who completed their work this afternoon.

The grand total of real estate value in lots and buildings is \$7,008,610, of which \$5,571,740 is owned by white people and \$1,436,870 by colored. Waste land value is fixed at \$400.

SOUTHSIDE DOCTORS.

Physicians from many parts of Southern Virginia attended the opening of the Southside Virginia Medical Association's eighth annual session at the Central State Hospital this afternoon. This organization, which is a very active and successful one, is composed of medical men from the counties of Greensville, Brunswick, Prince George, Sussex, Surry and Southampton. Dr. W. H. Wallace, of Prince George, president of the association, made an excellent address to-day on "Quackery, Its Causes and Cure." An operative clinic this afternoon by Dr. Stuart McGuire, of Richmond, was one of the features of the meeting. Dr. McGuire performed three or four operations. The clinic was largely attended by Petersburg physicians.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Watson, of the Circuit Court, this morning decided that the appeal from the decision of the Mayor in the case of Lewis Sheffield, fined \$50 and costs for conducting a gambling house, should have been taken to the Hustings Court. Theodore Glazier, Sr.'s appeal from a like decision was continued on account of the illness of his counsel.

The chapel of the Southern Female College was crowded last evening with the many friends and guests of the faculty and students, attending the commencement. Rounds of applause greeted the students, who rendered beautifully an extensive programme of vocal and instrumental music and elocution. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon Miss Mamie Young. Miss Young is the daughter of Mr. W. H. Young, of Hebron, Dinwiddie county.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

General Stith Bolling, chief marshal of the Memorial Day parade to-morrow, has issued orders for the formation of the parade, which will be as follows: Police, chief marshal and staff, Petersburg Grays, Knights of Pythias, A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans, The Ladies' Memorial Association, with invited guests, will follow in carriages. Rev. L. B. Bryan, of Grace Church, will deliver the address at Blandford Cemetery.

A NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Meeting at Bowling Green Monday in Regard to Monument.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., June 8.—In the case against the Frye brothers, two negroes, charged with the murder of Richard Johnson last January, in Spotsylvania County, this week the nolle prosequi was entered and the case dismissed.

A meeting of Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy, of this county, will be held in joint session at Bowling Green next Monday, to decide upon the design and cost of a monument, the location of same, and the arrangement of a rally, at which time it is proposed to lay the corner stone. A considerable sum has been raised for the monument, and the work of raising funds is still going on.

Mr. W. F. Waite, a member of the Board of Supervisors, of Spotsylvania county, says that Mr. E. Flint, a prominent citizen of Jackson, Michigan, visited Spotsylvania county several weeks ago, informed him that Mr. Edward Hines, of Jackson, Michigan, was one of the party that captured President Jefferson Davis in 1865, and took from him his revolver and that he still has that revolver and is ready to surrender it to any member of the Davis family who will apply for it.

ALUMNI OFFICERS.

Several Changes in Fredericksburg College Faculty.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., June 8.—The Alumni of Fredericksburg College here this week decided the following officers: President, P. R. Swift; First Vice-President, W. W. Butner; Second Vice-President, Miss Grace Morrison; Third Vice-President, Francis R. Smith; Treasurer, W. W. Butner; Secretary, M. Boyle; Resident Secretary and Treasurer, W. Mayo Smith.

At the closing exercises of Fredericksburg College yesterday, the medal in instrumental music was presented to Miss Bessie Belle Gammon, and in vocal music to Miss Louise Bright. The instrumental music was made to Miss Ridout Green. Mr. J. Graham Viger was awarded the scholarship for 1906. A diploma was awarded to H. H. Marchant in school of English and science. Certificates of graduates in French, were awarded to Misses

Letter from Judge Witt to Col. Anderson About the Fulton Riot.

City of Richmond, May 29, 1905.
Colonel George Wayne Anderson: My Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of this morning, asking whether or not any fact made known to me by any witness during the trial of the cases known as the Fulton riot cases, justified the belief that you had been guilty of a crime, or of any complicity in a crime in that affair, I answer most emphatically, NO.

I write this letter in simple justice to yourself, and do not desire to be considered as in any way taking sides in the canvass now going on for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney.

Very truly yours, etc., S. B. WITT, Judge of the Hustings Court.

I concur in the above, D. C. RICHARDSON, Commonwealth's Attorney.

To-Day is the Time



Brief Items From Everywhere.

Judge Milked Cows.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 8.—Just to show his host that he has not forgotten his early training, and that he does not consider farm work beneath the dignity of a Supreme Court Justice, Judge W. G. Gaylor, of Brooklyn, who is holding a term of court at Goshen, assisted in the milking of a number of cows yesterday morning.

Justice Gaylor spent Tuesday night at the home of A. J. Jessup, near Florida, this county, who is foreman of the grand jury. When the cows were brought to the barn the judge surprised his host by donning farmer's attire and milking three cows.

Boy Found \$60,000 Necklace.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 8.—The \$60,000 Warburton necklace has been found. It was picked up by Bernard W. Gaylor, a thirteen-year-old boy, of No. 224 Kater Street, Tuesday afternoon in Walnut street near the Belmont Hotel, and stepping stone just where it had been dropped by Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton a short time before. The jewels have been returned to their owner.

Mitchell and Miners.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 8.—Father J. J. Curran, of this city, a close friend of President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, in a long statement says that the length of time that Mitchell remained president of the union depends upon the miners themselves. He says: "If the miners disrupt their union, they will force him into retirement. If, however, the miners remain united and do not threaten the union, then he will not wait to be told to get out, but will quietly take the hint and retire."

Girl Saved Horses.

TRBENTON, N. J., June 8.—Miss Emily G. Roebeling, daughter of Charles G. Roebeling, of the Roebeling corporation, distinguished herself in a rescue of a runaway at a fire yesterday morning, when she rescued from her father's stables several valuable horses. She got them out unaided, although not without considerable difficulty.

She directed the firemen in their work and later caught a runaway fire team preventing the animals from dashing into the conservatories, where thousands of dollars' worth of plants are kept.

Bonaparte Party Leader.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Charles J. Bonaparte, who will on July 1st become Secretary of the Navy, has become the leader of the party of the Bonapartes here yesterday, at the meeting of the State Committee, declared that he was against the amendment for the disfranchising of negroes by the "grandfather" clause.

Mr. Bonaparte applied to the Independent Democrats, who have heretofore turned down the Gorman machine, to join the Republicans in opposing the amendment.

Corn Shaped Like Hand.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 8.—Thomas Bell, of Evansville, Ill., a native of Catskill, brought to the market a corn cob in the shape of the human hand, flat, and with thumb and fingers distinctly outlined. He found it in a corn shed near Evansville. He will present it to the Carnegie Library Museum here.

Senator Dolliver Operated On.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Senator J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, underwent an operation for an affection of the upper part of the nose and above the right eye. It was a very delicate operation, and it was expected that he will entirely recover in ten days or two weeks.

Jones Squadron Delayed.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Expecting to sail